THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 21, 1255.
The President this morning pardoned six small boys
who were in jail under sentence for rioting, the
citizens having appealed in their behalf, stating that it would be injurious for the children taking into con-sideration their tender age, to associate with the por

rupting adults in that institution.

Mehael W. Closkey of Washington has been appointed Secretary of Legation to the Hawaiian Mission to this Government, by the Minister from that

The Court of Claims adjourned to-day till the 17th of October. The Judges will remain here a few days for the purpose of adjusting the rules, and before separating will announce the Commissioners for taking

restimony in the various States.

In the case of Richard Biddle, Samuel Kays, David Hazard, John McHenry, United States seamen, confined in the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia under sentence of Court Martial for mutinous conduct and language, the President had remitted the residue of the punishment as far as regards confinement, and the prisoners were released to-day.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE. Sr. Louis, Saturday, July 21, 1855.

Both branches of the Kamsas Legislature met at

Westport July 16, according to the resolutions of both Houses passed on the 6th. Governor Reeder and the United States Territorial officers, with the exception of Chief Justice Lacompt, were present. The Supreme Court is expected to meet and organize next week.

NAVY YARD OPERATIONS.

NAVY YARD OPERATIONS.

Boston, Saturday, July 21, 1855.

Portions of the steam machinery of the new frigate Merrimack arrived in the Charlestown Navy Yard yesterday from the West Point Foundery, and the balance is expected in a few days. The Merrimack is being rapidly completed.

An immense foundery is to be built in our Navy

Yard, and is to occupy from two to three acres. The building is to be of brick, two stories high, forming a hollow square, and it will require two years to com-

The frigate Cumberland is being overhauled, pre-paratory to going into dock for repairs.

The deaths in this city for the week ending to-day number one hundred and five, which is an increase of forty six over the previous week. A large proportion of the deaths was those of children under five years o THE LANDON LIQUOR CASE.

The case involving the question of the unconstitu-tionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, between the people and Wm. Landou, proprietor of the City Hotel, which has created such great interest in this city, ter-minated this evening. The Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW IN SARATOGA. Judge Morris decided to-day that Heustis, arrested for selling liquor, might give bail to await indictment, and could not be compelled to go to trial immediately before a called Jury.

ROBBERY OF THE CHICAGO POST-OFFICE. CHICAGO, Saturday, July 21, 1855, The Post-Office in this city was broken open last night by burglars, and the letters were taken out, robbed and destroyed. The loss has not yet been as-

BOAT RACE.

Serisafield, Mass., Saturday, July 21, 1855.

At 41 o'clock this afternoon a large concourse of people assembled on the bank of the river to witness the boat-race between the rival clubs of Harvard and Yale Colleges. Four boats were entered for the prize, viz: the Iris, eight oars, and the Y.Y., four oars, from Harvard, with the Neriad and Nautilus, each six oars, from Yale. There were also present the Eurydice, four oars, from Harvard, but she did not engage in the trial. The distance to be rowed was fixed at three miles, starting from opposite the foot of State-st. and going down the stream a mic and a half, rounding a stake-boat there, and returning to the place of starting. The time of starting was 34 minutes 33 seconds past 4. The Iris came back at 58 minutes 33 seconds past 4, having accomplished the three miles in 22 minutes. The Y.Y. was 47 seconds behind the Iris, the Neriad was 2 minutes behind the Neriad. Under the allowance rule, the two Yale boats, of six oars each, gave 22 seconds to the Y.Y. of four, and the Iris, of eight oars, gave 22 seconds to the Yale and 44 to ita associate the Y.Y.—that being 11 second a per oar. The Iris was declared the victor by 3 seconds. The prize purchased by the citizens of Springfield for the boats of the winning College is a beautiful set of three silk boat-flags, a pennant, Unionjack, and Unived States flag. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifested by the spectators, of whem there were several thousand precent; and when the result was aunounced, loud cheers were given for the Harvard Club, in which the Yale boys most heartily joined.

DESTRUCTION OF THE VERANDAH HOTEL NEW-ORLEASS, Saturday, July 21, 1855.
The Verandah Hotel in this city has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$100,000; insurance \$95,000.

THE WEATHER.

Bostos, Saturday, July 21, 1855.
The weather continues cool and cloudy, with occa-

Boston, July 22, 1855.

The weather continues cool and pleasant. The thermometer at 7 o clock this evening stood at 65° in the shade.

Philadelphia, July 22, 1855.

The weather is decidedly cold here this evening, and for the last forty-eight hours it has been raining inces-

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane. PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 20, 1855.

The action of the late Hindeo State Council at Reading has thrown matters here into pi. The moon-eyed old fogies and the "slow" Young Americans that manage Brahminism in this city are very indignant that an insubordinate Commonwealth should dare to reject or modify the "National" Platform of the "National" Council! And so the "Executive Committee of the American Party of the City of Philadelphia met last Saturday and concected a preamble and resolutions which they publish to rebellious Pennsylvania and a laughing world. I herewith send you a copy of this portentous pronuncia-miente. You observe that it is inferior to a Mexican one in style, although vastly superior in in-

significence.
The arrogance of the seceders from the Pennsylvania State Council is as amusing as the airs of an ape. Their Nebraska section, so carefully got up here by slave-drivers and doughfaces, after be ing kicked overboard by all the free East, North and West, is ordered out of doors even by Penn-sylvania—and yet a "rump" conclave of Hunker seceders undertake to lecture the State for her

Why, even Philadelphia does not approve the Slave Platform. The large mass meeting in Inde-pendence square, to which the Committee refer, listened coldly to the Nebraska sentiments of the speakers. They cheered "Americanism," to use the cant phrase of the day, but any listener who moved around in the crowd could hear, as I did, audible dissent from the 12th section of the plat-

In this city it is the fashion to go into hysterics whenever the "Union" is named, and there is a serious dread of offending the South, and thereby forcing General Whiperack to buy his goods in some other city than this; but it is calumniating even Philadelphia to charge her with approving the Nebraska rascality. The Conrads and Browns and Ashmends that now boss the "Americanism" of this city, do her injustice. They are doughfaces because they want to be Presidents, Scantors, District-Attorneys, and all that : but the city at large only wants a chance to sell goods to the South. This city does partly remember that "Lifferty" was proclaimed here "throughout all the land" by that motley assemblage of natives and foreigners that got up that obsolete document, "the Declaration

It is said that some of the Councils here will stand by the State Council. They had better, for the latter truly represented the Anti-Nebraska

feeling of the Commonwealth.

The attempt to force a Nebraska platform upon

a party whose real vitality and whose late enor us success sprang like an armed Nemesis from the Nebraska villainy, was as impudent as it was stupid; but the impudence is paralleled by the all conceit of a petty local minority that presumes to lecture the whole State—the majority. And these mea—caballing in a secret conclave and there inventing a inions for the people, and then scolding the people because they won't adopt such opinions—call all this "Americanism!" Bah! Such hald humbing temp to one to recur to Menboddo's theory and inquire if men were not at one time monkeys. the Nebraska villainy, was as impudent as it was time monkeys.

THE CELEBRATION AT DUBUQUE.

Dusuque, Iowa, Wednesday, July 18, 1855. Happening here during the celebration exercites on the occasion of the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad to this place, I have taken some pains to furnish you with the details of the celebration, but the villainous water of the Mississippi has done its worst for me, and I find myself too weak to write out the matter I have obtained. I will therefore only inclose you the programme of operations and the regular tonais.

The city appropriated for the celebration \$1,500, and the sum was raised to about \$4,000 by private subscription. The barbecue came off on "Bonson Bluff." The speeches on the occasion were made by Judge Clarke of Dubuque and S. Arnold Douglas. The latter confessed that he had opposed the extension of the Illinois Central Railroad in Congress, but that after all he was highly delighted that the work had been completed despite his opposition. At the table the Rev. Dr. Waterman asked grace, and after the cloths had been removed the regular toasts were read by the Hon, Geo. W. Jones, as follows:

1. The Illinois Central Relirad—The Great Work of the Age. Its roots firmly planted in the fertile soil of Kentucky and Missouri. Its trunk and branches nourished by the genial climate of Hillinois, and the heavy dewn of lova, Wisconsin and Minnesott descending on its head, how can it but flourish? [Responded to by Senator Douglas.]

Senator Douglas.]
The Memory of Washington, the Great and the Good—May
American citizen ever insult that memory by forgetting that
have a destiny to fulfil, a liberty to defend, and a nation
terve for pesterity. [Responded to by Captain Peer of

Dalens. Reliccad Extension—Effectual sources of national wealth, the conservation of the States, the pacific glory of the country. Responded to by Ben. M. Sameis.

4. The Occasion we Celebrate—The union of the South with the North, of the East with the West, of the Ohlo with the Lakes, and of the Lakes with the Mississippi. May that union he fruitful prosperous and perpetual. [Responded to by Judge Nightengale.]

he fruifful prosperons and perpetual. [Responded to by Juage Nightengale.]

5. The Fublic Domain and the States in which it Hes—Let there be no partiality in the measure of justice in the bestowal of favor. [Responded to by Governor Dodge of Wisconsin.]

6. The Dubuque and Pecific Railroad—"Westward the star "of Empire takes its way."

7. Dubuque Gos—Not spent, but reduced to its most useful form. Our light will no longer be hid under a bushel.

8. The Territory of Minnesota—The purity of her waters, the sathrifty of her climate and the fertility of her soil are a guaranty of her future greatness. May she soon enter the sisterhood of States.

of States.

9. The Citizens of Galena—

"Your friendship, Sirs, we wi'ns quat it,
An 'if ye make objection at it—
Then hud in reine this day we 'il knot it,
An' when wi usquebangh we 've wat it,
It winns break."

10. The City of St. Louis—The good old stepmother of her daughter Dubuque—may the blooming maiden never forget the matron who rocked her cradic.

11. The City of Chicaso—A new and youthol acquaintance—may our social relations be multiplied and ce neated by the bends of commercial intercourse.

may our social relations.

12. Northern lows—Her rolling prairies and limpid brooks and rivers, her healthful o'insite make her the Western land of promise, and as her name indicates—" come and sea."

13. The Ladies—First and last in the bearts of their country—

14. The Cities of Buffalo, Milwaukse, Cleveland, Mineral oint, and Bacine were respectively toasted.

The city was free to all guests, and all in all it was very pleasant and sociable time.

I regret to state that one serious accident occurreda man named O Donnell had both his arms that off by the premature discharge of a cannon. It is thought that he cannot survive.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

CROPS IN WESTERN NEW-YORK-THE WHEAT MIDGE, A letter from Clarkson, N. Y., states that Wheat promises a better yield than was anticipated; but owing to the loss by the Wheat Midge, a much smaller quentity than usual was sown. It is thought in that neighborhood that lime sown upon the fields while the heads are moist with dew or rain, will effectually prevent the ravages of this insect. Strips left through the field without lime were destroyed, while the limed grain remained uninjured.

Rye and Oats look admirable, and potatoes are without precedent-some fields are maturing fast Corn is generally backward. Of apples, judging from present appearances, there will be the largest vield ever grown in that section of the State. Other fruit is abundant, except peaches, which are no

FROM THE NORTH .- A letter, dated Keeseville

July 18, 1855, says:

"All the good farming land in Essex and Clinton Counties is fairly groaning under the leads of wheat, rye, oats, grass and potatoes. The corn crop is backward, but if the present favorable weather continues through this and the next month it will be an average through the present favorable weather continues through this and the next month it will be an average to the favorable weather continues. through this and the next month it was be an average crop. The advice given by The Tribuve, to 'plant 'one acre more,' has been well heeded in this region, as may be seen by looking at the hill-sides, to see them

may be seen by looking at the indistines, to see them covered with something green where no crops ever before grew. The iron and nail manufacturers are looking for an end to these starvation prices of provisions."

The Harvest in New-Jersey is almost univercally good. In some sections where the wheat is short, the rye and other grain is excellent. We hear of farmers who did not raise grain enough last year to supply their own wants who will have a surplus of a sand bushels this year.

In South Jersey there is a great crop of peaches on the trees, but very few in the north part of the State. GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE WHEAT .- The Atlanta (Gn.) Intelligencer, 15th inst., under the caption of

(Ga.) Intelligencer. 15th inst., under the caption of "An Avalanche of Bread," says:

"Yesterday there were 100 cars loaded with new wheat at Chattanoogo ready to move, and the depot crammed to its utmost capacity. Two trains a day arrive at Chattanoogo by the Nashville Road, and it was estimated yesterday that there were stored in that town 30,000 bushels of wheat, exclusive of that in store by our road. From Chattanoogo down to Ethwah the depots are all full to bursting. On the 9th there were received at Calboun 2,000 bushels, and the hands could not knock off their loading till 11 o'clock at night. Maj. Young, the Agent at Calboun, thinks that from his depot alone he will ship 100,000 bushels during the scasen. Today five full trains will be down, and we suppose each car will contain 130 sucks.

"The rush of this description of freight has been unprecedented, caused as we learn by the offer of New-York millers to give \$1 25 for all wheat delivered at the depot by the 10th, and at Charleston and Savannah by the 15th of this month."

This is a very different state of things from that which prevailed four or five years ago, when Mr. Pe-

ters bought Michigan wheat, and shipped it to Savanneh and up the railroad to his mills at Atlanta. POTATOES .- We have never seen or heard of a prospect of a greater crop of potatoes than at this lime. One large grower told us yesterday that he expected to see potatoes sell in this City at 25 cents a bushel this Fail. One farmer in Jefferson County, we are told, has to acres growing as finely as he ever saw in that county. He does not expect that potatoes in

that county will be over 12 or 16 cents a bushel. A friend writes us from Chicago that he has just made a long journey through Illinois, and everywhere the large fields of potatoes are noticable, promising a great yield. And from a dozen other places in different ections of the country letters give the same account, Farmers must make up their minds that potatoes this year will be so low that they can afford to feed some of them to the pigs.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES DISMISSED .- On the 16th inst. a complaint was made before Justice Brennan by Gideon L. Walker, in which he charged Mr. William H. Watson of Brooklyn with having defrauded him out of notes, &c., amounting to a large sum of meney. The case was adjourned until Tuesday following, when the Justice required the affidavit of comsplainant to be strengthened, and set down the examination for the subsequent Friday. On the last day named the parties appeared, and the Justice having looked into the case, dismissed the complaint at once without examination, and stated that if he had previously examined the affidavits he should not have required Mr. Watson's further attendance,

PICTURES AT THE POLICE COURTS.

The Municipal Portrait Gallery in the Governor's Room has been often heard of. Every two years two additional portraits are added to the collection therein, saide from which additions it remains ever the same. But it is not the only portrait gallery fitted up under the auspices of the City. There are others lo-cated in different pasts of the City, which are open every day for visitors. These galleries are different in many of their features from the one in the City Hall. Instead of always presenting the same faces, there is seldom a day but different faces are on exhibition. Instead of the subjects being selected from the higher ranks of society, it is a fact that faces from the higher ranks are seldem on exhibition. The subjects selected are generally from the lowly, though occasionally the middle classes and upper-tendom are represented. Portraits and pictures are valuable to the world accowding as they are suggestive of thoughts which tend to the elevation of the race. If the portraits exhibited in the Governor's Room tend to excite emulation in the minds of the young to equal in greatness the originals, so the portraits exhibited in the other galleries tend to human elevation by showing a marked contrast in the possession of human virtues by exhibiting those qualities which the young should not emu-One of these galleries is located in the building bounded by Leonard, Centre and Franklin-sts .- a modern building constructed in an ancient archi-tectural style. The pictures exhibited here possess advantagess over the winking Madonna and other artistic eccentricities in Europe. They not only wink and bleed at times, but they speak eventhough their language is sometimes imperfect. The characters of the subjects of these portraits vary. They are grave, serious, funny, laughable, and indeed they are suggestive of all the various qualities of feeling known to man. In visiting the gallery a person often sees a portrait which excites his pity next to one the sight of which is as good in its mirth-producing qualities as a Burton in one of his best lowcomedy characters. The portraits, in a majority of instances, are highly colored. They are executed generally by spirited artists, who seldom do their work in water-colors. The portraits often have a greasy look, though they can hardly be said to be done in oil. The artists who furnish most of them are Mesers. J. Barleycorn, L. Bier, H. Gin, C. Brandy, N. E. Rum, C. Whisky. There are many other artists, however of lesser note.

About 7 o'clock in the morning the portraits are brought into the gallery and arranged in their places by the connoisseurs who have procured them for exhibition during the twenty-four hours previous. Two distinguished judges of art pronounce upon the merits of the productions offered and award the premiums. The Judges at the Centre-st. gallery have been Messrs. A. Bogert and M. Connelly, though we believe that Mr. Bogert is to be transferred to-day to a new gal lery in Yorkville. His place will be ably filled by Mr. Welsh, who, until the present time, has been a Judge at the Essex Market gallery.

Within the past two or three days the portraits

have been quite numerous. Both sexes have been represented, and there has been an active competition in the matter of premiums. It is a noticeable fact that the competition is to secure the smallest premiums, if it be that a premium is to be forced upon them at all. The portraits are not exhibited for personal gain. The modesty of the artists would not permit them to allow their productions to compete for a medal or a fixed sum of money. The premiums are in fact the awards of a privilege of having the portraits assigned a place in ore of the departments of the great Academy of Art located on Blackwell's Island. The length of time which they remain there on exhibition varies according to the merits (or demerits) of the production.

On Friday lest a portrait of George Thompson, editor of The New-York Shanghai, was exhibited. Mr. Thompson was represented as just getting over a spree, with his memory so oblivious that he was unable to tell where he got his liquor.

On Saturday morning similar portraits were exhibited. Among the number were portrait of the keeper and twelve female inmates of a Cherry st. German dance-house. None of the women were considered worthy of a premium. The merits of the portrait of the keeper have not been passed upon by the judges. It is thought, however, that the picture deserves a high premium. their productions to compete for a medal or a fixed

The portrait of a negro in the Fourth Ward who

The portrait of a negro in the Fourth Ward who chose to indulge in the innecent recreation of snapping a loaded revolver at another Fourth Ward negro was favorably considered, much against the wishes of the portrait itself, as manifested by its speech.

Portraits of five street walkers were exhibited yesterday morning, and were adjudged by Mr. Bogert to be entitled to be exhibited two months each at the Academy on the Island. The names of the originals, as appeared by the catalogues sent to the Judges, were Lillie Case, Emma Powers, Julia Miller, Margaret Odell, and Emma Thompson. The first-named portrait several connecissents who were present stated that they had previously seen exhibited at the gallery of Tentonic Nicholas, sometimes called Dutch Nick's Dance-House.

Dance House.

Aside from several portraits of petty thieves and drunken women, there was nothing further exhibited yesterday worthy of special note.

Saturday.—Joseph Morrison, who belongs on board the schooner Benjamin Standard, has not even a remote idea as to where he imbibed.

Michael Mahon of No. 31 Washington-st. is in a similar predicament with Joseph.

James E. Clark, who belongs on board of the Flying Dragon, is conscious of having taken a walk sround town, is conscious of having drank liquor, but us to whom he bought it of James is quite unconscious.

John Mollov, who belongs on a barge at the foot of Franklin-st., drank a few glasses of peppermint cor-dial. Whether John knows where he obtained the intextenting liquid is not made manifest by the

Mary Dunmore of No. 20 James st. says that a

weman in the korse gave her a sup.

Michael Lee of No. 202 Twenty-fourth-st. got his first glass of brandy in Rooseveit et., and if his Honor could tell where, it was more than he could do himself.

Nancy Doe of No. 514 Pearl-st., and Patrick Leary of No. 1991 Pairs. of No. 1924 Fulton-st., both complained of severe

of No. 124 Filton-st., both complained of severe headsches and had memories.

Henry William Wilson, a native of Ireland, addressed the Justice as "my Lord," the Justice protesting against such civility. Henry William acknowledged the corn by confessing that from corn all his troubles proceeded. He was ready to swear, and in fact he did swear, that if it was consistent to temper justice with mercy he would never drink again. In nustice with mercy he would bever drain again. In hopes to be lenically considered in consequence thereof, Henry William stated that he brought his first glass of a man named Conner in Cherry-st.; the number of the street he did not know. He did not receive the favorable consideration which he expected, and insisted that the Justice was no gentleman.

ESSEX MARKET.

On Saturday morning there were nine individuals brought before Justice Weish charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Their names were Patrick Moore, A. Dixon, James Myers, Peter Riley, William Downing, Patrick Makin, Joseph Rowins I, Mary Husted, and John Connolly. They were disposed of in the usual manner-one or two of them paying the fine, but the majority accepting gratuitou accommodations in the City Prison for ten days, a prescribed by the law. The only thing remarkabl about this day's proceedings was the profound obliv ousness of the prisoners regarding the places wher they purchased the liquor which intoxicated them Not one of them appeared to have any distinct recollection as to the locality in which they bought it, or the individual who sold it to them.

On Sunday morning those persons arrested on the previous day and evening were brought in, and either discharged or committed for examination, as the evidence in their several cases led the magistrate to decide. At a very early hour in the morning the efficars occumenced dropping in with one or more picturesque specimens of humanity in charge, whom they had picked up in various conditions of passive or active extracy, caused by a somewhat liberal indulgence in the ardeat. Among the first comers was an Irishwoman of middle age, whose naturally repulsive features were rendered even more disgusting by long-continued indulgence in strong liquor. In her arms was a child, a little sickly looking thing, that seemed never to have known the blessing of pure air or healthy food, and was drooping for the want of those necessaries. The appearance of this woman was so characterized by soualer as to occasion the remark by one of the Court officials: "She's good looking, she is! but she must "be a good deal better looking when she's in liquor!"

"Ah, then, won't you let me slip out, gentlemen, if previous day and evening were brought in, and either

ye plaze," said this wretched woman in a supplicating tone; "its the first time I was iver in a place of this kind in my life, and upon my conscience if ye'll let m

ind in my life, and upon my conscience u yet let me go I'il promise it'il be the last."

"I can't do it, "replies the officer; the quiet."

"Ah he ginerous, misther, and do let me get put. Sure its a highly had law anyhow that would put a poor lone widder in jail just because she forgot herself once and happened to take a little dhrop too much. Ah thin, maybe its for the sake of the child you'll be afther letting me go."

afther letting me go."
"I could not if I would," returned the officer, touched by the allusion to her child; and thereupon the woman burst into tears, and loudly bewalled her folly of in-temperagee and the criminality of those who sold her

An hour later the narrow limits of the dingy Police Court contain a motley crowd of persons, in which every oge and nationality finds its representative. There is the young and inexperienced boy, the vice-hardeoed man, the aged and white-haired slave of alcohol: and intermingled with these are a few of that sex proverbially known as the "gentler," though in the instance here presented fallen from the loftiness, if not of virtue, the constability. What a six propagation of the constability what a six propagation of the constability when the cons here presented fallen from the loftiness, if not of virtue, certainly of respectability. What a sickening sensation it gives one to contemplate such a sight! Beings resembling our mothers and sisters in form, and who should remind us of the dearest associations of childhood and manhood by the pure delicacy of their lives, to see them thus fallen! thus huddled together like the vilest of the opposite sex, with features distorted, eyes haggard, and form cowering before the scornful glances of the meanest and most depraved official! How sunggestive of the gradations in drunkenness is such a scene of the first temptation, when rum is flavouced by the husber of into his household, having been purchased by him at the groocry store, which occupies such a convenient place on the corner! The woman first learns to taste, and then to love this poison of the soul and mind. It is easily obtained; six cents will purchase sufficient to steep the mind of a strong man in obliviousness. Drink becomes a habit, and intoxication a frequent occurrence. At first shame compels her to confine this intemperance to the limits of her own abode; but brazenness and mendacity are in part the offspring of Rum. She becomes a tipler at the counter, and at length comes the terrible experience of a first arrest. The walk through the streets, helpless and disgusting, the object of the icers and contempt of every passer-by; then a night's experience of the watch-house, with the physical prestration consequent upon such experience, and the mental agony endured when reason, assuming her sway, lays bare the details of her utter disgrace. The secre which subsequently takes place in the Police Court is but a continuance of her degradation. Then succeds the old story of a home made desolate, and another soul given over to a deeper infamy. And such is the daily result of that infamous system which permits the grocery store to retail the waters of perdition by the gill and glass.

The entrance of Justice Welsh interrupts our reflections. The difference has certainly of respectability. What a sickening sensa-tion it gives one to contemplate such a sight! Beings resembling our mothers and sisters in form, and who

of his predecessor.

John Crowley, committed.

George Hackman, discharged.

Charles Burns had not yet completely recovered from the effects of his bender, and was therefore com-

mitted.
William Morrissey, Charles Dempsey, James Ga-mill, Jeremiah O'Brlen, Bernard McGivvernay, Hugh Cafferty, Frances Wildon, Thomas De Foy and Geo. Kernes were all committed for examination on Mon-day morning, and the Court adjourned.

Saturday morning was raw and chilly, very chilly,

after the stifling heat of the day before. Everybody said that the thermometer had fallen. What particular thermometer that general individual referred to has not been absolutely ascertained. A special reporter, after a prolonged investigation, could only surmise that he was speaking of that one which had been pouring its volleys of blazing builtins down upon this doomed City with such terrible effect for the week past. However, the bombardment from the Hights o Brocklyn was over. Everybody said the thermo ter had fallen; we hope it was not broken. Everybody sat comfortably at breakfast, munched his morning muffins, growled over the grounds in his chicory coffee, and indulged in a few quiet curses at the extremely dilute condition of the solution of chalk to which he gives the traditionary name of cream. Everybody felt exceedingly relieved and was in best possible humor. He would stay at home that morning and have a cosy time with Mrs. Everybodyplay with the children, perhaps, if they had got along so far. But some people cannot take life quite so comfortably. Police Justices have to get up in the morning without regard to the altitude of the thermometer. Police reporters have to get up in morning, no matter if it be too early for muffins, coffee and cream. Policemen have to get up in the mornings, have to get up raw and chilly mornings, without regard to the preservation of their valuable lives; and, worse than all, the amiable ladies and convivial gentlemen to whom these are but ministering servants; the guests of the Jefferson Market Hotel must get up so very early in the morning as to be through with their toilet and appear in dress by half-past seven. This lamentable custom is ewing to a ridiculous notion of the founder of that hospitable institution, who is said to have become very crotchery before his death, that early rising was conducive to health—one of the many superstitions which have but recently disappeared. Its observance in this particular house of entertainment is rendered more feasible from the pecuno matter if it be too early for muffins, coffee and peared. Its observance in this particular noise of en-iertainment is rendered more feasible from the pecu-liar construction of the beds in use. They are mostly down, and yet it is said that they do not invite the at-tention of Morpheus after the hour above mentioned. It may be well perhaps in this connection to say that the board is of the most substantial kind.

the board is of the most substantial kind.

At 7 o'clock, then, on Saturday morning, as on all
Saturday mornings, and on all mornings, the portly
host of this hotel was seated in his easy chair to receive
the congratulations of all new comers. As fifty or
sixty frequently arrive in the course of a single night,
this is no momentary matter. Friday night, however, having been a rainy, chilly night, few people
were traveling, and the arrivals were not nearly as
numerous as usual. He sat in his high-backed easy
chair with a clerk at each hand, who wrote down on
alins of paper for preservation the names of the guests slips of paper for preservation the names of the guests and the circumstances of their arrival. The host then made arrangements for their further accommodation, in some cases assigning them rooms, to which they in some cares assigning them rooms, to which they were immediately conducted by servants in livery, whose alacrity cannot be too highly commended; and in others sending them on their way rijoiening. He had not the pleasure of many lady guests. Ladies seldom travel such rainy nights. But there were quite a number of gentlemen. Most of them had been indulging in rather liberal potations "to keep out the "wet," and having become so exceedingly elated as street lamp-posts, time, and brick walls, had been kindly taken in charge by men who are sent out into the highways and byways for that becavelent purpose, and conducted to this hospitable retreat. Their names, residences, and the places where they procured the means of their elation were carefully inquired after, and a tender interest was manifested as to whether that means was the product of native or of foreign soil. There was considerable monotony in the results of these inquiries. A comical looking gentleman of a very uncertain age was aided to be a contraction of the contractions and the same of the contractions are a considerables have each threatless have each contraction of the contractions and the same considerables and the places are also the contractions and the contractions are contractions as a considerable and the contractions are contractions as a considerable and the contractions are considerable and the contractions are contractions as a considerable and the contractions are considered to the contraction of the contractions are considerable and the contraction of the contraction of

and residence, which we shall not at present disclose to the world, and stating that he got it at Mr. Mix's, the momentous question was asked him:

§ "Was it imported liquer?"

"Course 'twant; couldn' ford it for three cents or

"Are you sure it was not imported liquor?"
"Course I am: cise how could be sold it for three Most of the gentlemen examined had had the prudence to know cothing of the nativity of the liquors they had been imbibling, and in this way had coop-erated with the Recorder in shielding the seller, this one, however, was obstinate in his three-rent logic.

The case was a grave one; the Clerk referred it to the Justice, who repeated the question: Do you know that?"
Why, yes: I know he 'aint got any."
Well, if you know it, we will have to shut you up

a witness."
Well, I think 'twant furrin."

The Clerk then put a case:
"How do you know that he did not steal it? then he conds sell it for three cents."
"Course I can't swear tu it: I don' no; course I

can t.

This matter being satisfactorily settled, the clerk proceeded to institute further inquiries.

"How much gin did you buy t"

Don'no."
How much money did you pay !"
I didn't pay nothin'; t'other feller, friend er mine,

"I didn't pay nothin'; t'other feller, friend er mine, paid for it."

"Did you see him pay for it!"

"I see 'im pay shil n for the four."

"What is his same!"

He had learned wisdom: he did not know his friend a name. Something was said about ten dollars fine, by which the gentleman with elbows seemed to understand that the American eagle was a fine bird, and he

stand that the American cagle was a fine bird, and he was waited on to his room.

Another gentleman who did not seem to be so much ob a gentleman was far more carnest. His hair and eyes were in still closer proximity, and his garments were evidently two or three fashious older.

"Taint often I git so: I was at work hard yis day and day fore."

and day fore."
"What did you drink ?"

"Well Sir, I took some sperits and some water; don't make a practice of drinkin'; can do as good day's "Where did you buy it?"
"Twenty-sixth-st.; der yer know there at the corner where the railroad comes; it comes down there 't

"Who did you buy it of?"

" I don't want ter hurt any man."

"Well, no matter about that—you must answer,"

"Dutchis Merricurs, high Dutch aint."

"Do you know whether it was imported liquor or

Think 'twee Jersey lightnin, was kind

"Do you know whether it was imported liquor or

not!"
"No, Sir, I couldn't tell yer; 'tis an old sayin in
Staten Island, 'York State b'longs to Staten Island;
Staten Island b'longs to York State.

Justice—"Fined ten dollars."
Guest—"Naow, yew aint goln' ter keep me, a

Merricun?"
The courtly host assured the gentleman that he should exercise the same hospitality toward him had he been born in Holland. The gentleman seemed to take that impartiality in high dudgeon, and was led away saying: "I was raownd on York Island fore away saying: "I was raownd on York Island 'yew was nout er yure eggaledi."

Sundry other short conversations are subjoined.
"Where do you live!"

I have the result of the

Where do you live!"
"Up in Thirteenth-st.; don't know the number."
"What did you drink!"
"Guess I drunk brandy and beer; in Jersey I drunk

"Guess I drunk brandy and beer: in Jersey I drunk the most on it."

It being thus proved that the liquor was imported, the gentleman was discharged.

Mr. T. Clancy was examined.

"Were you drunk last night!"

"Pears I was; drunk Jersey brandy; got it from Carr's, up there in Ninteenth-st. and Avenue A."

"Did you pay for it!"

"Yes, I did, Sir."—very emphatically.

"How much did you pay !"

"I didn't drink—what I drunk there I didn't drink there—I paid sixpence. His wife sold it to me."

"Do you know whether it was imported liquor or not!"

not "O, God Almighty bless me, I don'no whither 'twas imported or not imported "

As Mr. Clancy protested that this was the first time he was ever " brought before Judge or Jury," he was

A poor little woman came in; her left arm held an infaut, and her right, which A poor little woman came in; her left arm held-an infart, and her right, which was exposed, was shockingly bruised. She came up to the Judge and turned away the double vail which covered her face. The sight was sickening. Her face was a mottled mass of black and white and black rings about her eyes broadened over her cheeks. Her busband had beaten ber the night before, and she came to complain of him. Orly the week before he had been taken up for being druck and she had begged him off from this came Justice.

time Justice.

All that while a lady in black had been sitting in the All that while a lady in black had been sitting in the strivate room—a lady in black with jet black hairsmoothly garted beneath the crape, and flashing black eyes which would have looked through and through you had you seen her on her native mountains twenty years ago. The thin, preminent nose and the delicate mouth marked her blood. She might have been one of the descendants of Owen of Meredith. It would be of no use to give her name: the congregation of concennus is utterly unpronouncable to an American tonsee. By and by a young man of the same race. can tongue. By and by a young man of the same race with the much more Christian name of Lloyd came in. They were evidently accusers. After a while a young girl and a boy were brought in by two policemen. The boy was perhaps 20 years old, but the coarse farz was as thick on his hands as on his face. This last mass was decidedly porky, and when in a quiescent state exhibited an interval of at least an inch between his lips. This was by no means on account of any lack of length, breadth or thickness on their part, any lack of length, breadth or thickness on their part, indeed a most economical forehead was amply made up for in them, whose lips, with a pair of leaden eyes and a nose of no particular shape, a pattern for a politician, were his salient features. His clothing fitted him remarkably well, and consequently revealed extensive areas of freekles on his wrists and ankles corresponding to those on his face. Altogether a more disgusting aggregation of such disgusting features is zeldom seen. It could not even be dignified by the very respectable name of O'Rourke which it bore. The girl, poor creature, sat sobbing in a corner. She was but eighteen, and had a delicacy of form and features and a taste in dress rare in her race. Her blue eyes were swellen with weeping, and her only handkerchief was vainly endeavoring to do the work of a dezen. But the poor girl could not get another. handkerchief was vainly endeavoring to do the work of a dozen. But the poor girl could not get another, for she had been apprehended for taking laces and buttons and such little things from this dark lady with whom she had lived, and they had been found in her trunk at the house of the young man with whom she had been fiving. She acknowledged it all in a subdued, agonized voice, and in answer to the sharp words of the royal lady she only sobbed and monaed. Poor Kate! They were quite sure that she had had help; sure that this shapeless boy had something to do with it, but she would not tell of anybody, she took it all to herself. While the affidavits were being taken, and she sat tifere in her touching sorrow, O'Rourke, who was represented to be her lover,—married to her the lady said, but nobody could believe that,—was very busily employed in investigating the condition of his nails with a pin, and exhibiting his intelligence by an occasional grin. They sat there for an hour or so and then two went away and two went back to prison. then two went away and two went back to prison.

> THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. A PROPOSITION.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1855. To J. N. HATWARD, Esq., President New-York Liquor

Dealers' Society: Siz: The undersigned believe the Liquor Traffic to be wrong, masmuch as it affects our dearest family interests, demoralizes the community, sacrifices life

and property, and burdens us with taxes to a most fearful extent. We hold it not only to be the right but the daty of the State to protect the people from the vast evils produced by said Traffic.

We know that eminent counsel have declared the Prohibitory Law unconstitutional, and therefore null and void. We know, too, that the Chief Magistrate of the Chief Magistrate and void. We know, too, that the Unier Magis-rate of this City, who voluntarily declared a determination to exercise even "doubtful powers" where the public good required it, has, by placing himself behind these "opinions," deprived the Law of the services of the police on which its execution mainly depends opened wide the fountains of intemperance, and in effect declared "free, trade" in liquor. But these difficulties have failed to discourage us, or to

that the Prohibitory Law is unconstitutional and on-

We are no friends of strife. We would avoid needless irritation, annovance or titigation. We contend for a great principle. We are as jealous of the individual rights of the humblest citizen as yen are. If the law n any of its provisions is unconstitutional, we want o know it. If it is not, we shall labor diligently to

Under these circumstances, and in consideration of the difficulties thrown in our way by the construction put upon the law by the Mayor, we respectfully pre-sent the following proposition for your consideration

sent the following proposition for your consideration and acceptance:

We propose that you, or some one or more of the members of the Liquor Dealers' Society, shall place us in possession of testimony of a character which shall be as unobjectionable as the nature of the case will admit, but which shall be sufficient to enable us jointly to carry the following points on their merits, and in separate suits, through the various forms to the Court of last resort, with the least possible delay:

1. The right of the State to prohibit the Liquor Traffic.

Traffic.
2. The constitutionality of such parts of the Prohibi-

2. The constitutionality of such parts of the Prohibitory Law as authorize scarch and scizure.

3. Whether the law allows the sale of Imported
Liquors by others than importers, or in other than the
original packages, except by those licensed under the
act.

Whether trials for misdemeanor under the law.

4. Whether trials for misdemennor under the law

4. Whether trials for misdemeanor under the law are confined to the Court of Sessions.

We will consent to add any other relevant points which you may desire to have tested.

If this proposition is accepted, we will meet you fairly and honorably before the Courts, as sincere seekers after truth, and as law-loving and law-abiding citizens. If it is not, it will be regarded as an unmistakable evidence of the weakness of your cause and of the little feith you have in the residing you have see

takable evidence of the weakness of your cause and of
the little faith you have in the position you have assumed, or in the "opinions" you have so lavishly
spread before the public.
Wim. E. Dodge. E. C. Chapin,
John W. Oliver, Isase J. Oliver,
Boe Lockwood, E. S. Haisted, J. T. Brooks.
M. T. Hewitt, J. P. Prail,
John Falconer, Samuel Inside,
Henry N. Beers, J. W. Bush,
Henry N. Beers, J. W. Bush,
John Law,
Henry N. Beers, J. W. Bush,
Joseph F. Joy. Henry Dexior,
Joseph F. Joy. Henry Dexior,
J. Murray.

BROOKLYN. CONVICTION UNDER THE PROBLETORY LAW .- Exekiel Baldwin, the keeper of the Franklin House in Felton st., (smong the first indicted for seiling fiques contrary to law,) was tried and convicted in the City Court on Friday. On Saturday he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$150. The case will probably be ap

ABRESTS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN BROOKLYN .- The police of the first four districts made 14 arrests for drunkenness on Saturday night, divided as follows; First District 2, Second District 4. Third District 5, Fourth District 2. On Saturday morning a total of seven drunken persons were disposed of by the Justices.

Three men were arrested in the Eastern District by
the Sixteenth Ward Police on Saturday night on a charge of drunkenness. They were brought before Alderman Eames yesterday and discharged.

Two men were arrested in the Thirteenth and Fourtrenth Wards for the same offense, one of whom was discharged and the other sent to jail for ten days.

The Maine Law.—So far this law appears to work well. Only one man has been taken up in Albion for alleged selling—the keeper of the depot eating saloon. He has his trial to-day. One man by the name of John Brown was taken up drunk, but said he had drank nothing; it was a natural defect, a weakness of the joints. He was sent to jail until sober.

Thomas Sprague at Sandy Creek sold on the Pourth; he was complained of and fined \$50, and sent to jail, but was taken out on a writ of habeas corpus and his case appealed to the Supreme Court at Rochester, before Judge Selden.

[Albion (Orleans Co.) Spirit of 75.

The Prohibitory Law in Franklin has been quite promptly and honorably obeyed; the same is true of most towns adjoining us. There is a "hole" in the town of Sidney where we learn that law continues to be transpled under foot, and where, as usual, drunkenness is rampant. Is it not the duty of the authorities and citizens of that goodly and rising town to wipe off in some way this plague-spot upon its reputation! If not, we trust the Grand-Jury may get a look at it next Court, and that efficient remedies may be applied. There is no need of being bashful with these destroy of life and happiness. [Franklin Weekly Visitor.

CANIS MAJOR .- The dog days are upon us, and if the ancient adage be true that "every dog has his "day," what a "spell of weather" we shall have. On Friday last it was comical to notice the effects of that great leveler, the heat. With the mercury at 98 in the shade, it required more than ordinary pride to pay much attention to one's personal appearance, and young gentlemen actually went so far as to cross Broadway in their shirt-sleeves, and without that generally indispensable article, a vest. True, the instances among "our best society" were limited, but there were a few. Wasn't it warm? and how many of those chokey pasteboardy-looking things denominated Byron collars," so much in vogue among our City exquisites-and of those once popular three-ply upright affairs, those linen guillotines of our oral appendages, standing coffers, were wilted effectually, and by the sacrifice of greater or lesser quantities of bodily moisture, transformed into items for the laundress, deprived of their inflexibility and conseque glory. Gentlemen who persist in "customary suits " of solemn black" for gentility's sake, even in these warm days, made but brief appearances in publicand when fairly ensconced in their musty libraries of law, medicine or theology, were apparently forgetful of persenal appearance, and unceremoniously doffed all superfluous garments. Of sun-strokes we say nothing, save that they were not infrequent. Sodawater fountain were in full play, with "all hands at "the pumps," and processions of thirsty individ-uals throughd those localities most of the day. Ices were in great demand among those who had not the fear of cholera before their eyes, and palm-load fans were at a premium. Portly personages puffed, panted and perspired profusely, lackadabical ladies languished listlessly like lifeless lilles, demure descons and devout doctors of divinity drowsed and dreamed.

But "a change came o'er the spirit of their dreams." The windows of Heaven were opened, the rain descended and the floods came." Thermometer "experienced a change" also, the tendency of the mercury continuing downward, and pedestrians sought refuge in stages, cars and under cover. Still cooler it became as night came down, and toward 5 o'clock the ferry boats were crowded with shivering specimens of white lizen, Shanghae-coated gentry going heme to supper and to thicker clothes.

"OUR EFFICIEST POLICE."-Last night about 11

o'clock a gentleman with his wife and child, residents of Brooklyn, was coming into the Park at the corner of Chambers-st. and Broadway, when a couple of ruffians came up, one of them seizing the lady by the arm and commencing to talk to her. She requested him to leave hor, and the husband tried to get him of, when the ruffians knocked him down and ran up Chambers toward Centre-st. The assaulted parties cried "Police!" but no policeman could be found. This is not an unusual occurrence; every day or two complaints are made of assaults, robberies and other crimes committed in the Park right under the windows of the Chief of Police. The Park is not only the place lutely a dangerous place to pass at a late hour of the night. It is infested by rowdies well known to "our efficient officers," who seem to be conveniently on the other side of their beat, and hard of hearing at that, when a citizen or stranger is to be robbed. In the care above given, if the cry was made, as we are assured it was, it was heard by at least two or three officers, beyond doubt. When the Broadway promenaders are out it is usual to see two officers at or near the Irving House, one or two opposite Stewart's, a lot more around the classic corner of Reade-st., and perhaps one or two at Murray st. Some of these ought certainly to have heard if they did not see the outrage here spoken of, and if they did hear, they must have skulked away from duty like cowards, and left the woman at the mercy of the ruffians. Yet the people f New-York pay a million of dellars a year for such "protection," and the most dangerous place in the City is around the doors of the Chief's beadquarters. Three cheers for "Our efficient Police."

for all manner of namelers abominations, as the Police know by personal observation, but is abso-